

Facts Without Fancies.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of H. & C. MAJOR, for subscriptions to the Freeman or for work done, are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the firm to present them for adjustment. Partnership was dissolved on the 1st of January, but through the negligence of our patrons, we have been unable to wind up our business or make a settlement between ourselves, and we hope all that owe us will come forward now and pay up, or remit to us by mail the amount of their accounts, at once. By a compliance with this request they will spare us the expense, trouble and delay of placing our accounts in the hands of collectors and others.

S. I. M. MAJOR, Jr.

Frankfort, May 20, 1854.

THE STATE OF THE TIMES.—The current news of the day certainly indicates the speedy coming of stirring times, both at home and abroad. While the din of arms is already startling the masses of the old world, the same fiery spirit is beginning to blaze in the new. Our relations with Spain look somewhat ominous, as will be seen by the latest accounts from Madrid. That government is acting in a way, which if not stopped speedily, will inevitably compel us to make war against her. Public opinion in our midst is fast verging to the fighting point, and is beginning to demand vigorous and instant action. In New York and the other eastern cities, particularly, this war spirit manifesting itself in a way not to be misunderstood.

The last New York Herald contains a call for troops written by two officers of that State. It reads as follows:

A War with Spain.

"In time of peace prepare for war."

A war is inevitable! Present affairs indicate that before many weeks elapse, our citizens will be called upon to take up arms in vindication of a just cause. For the past five years, the agents of the Spanish government at Havana have heaped upon the government of the United States most degrading insults, have committed most flagrant outrages upon American citizens, imprisoned, plundered and assassinated them, have fired into, seized and confiscated vessels sailing under American colors, in short, with the audacity peculiar to insignificance, the Spanish officials at Cuba have reiterated these insults and outrages so often that forbearance on the part of the United States would only deteriorate her national character in the estimation of all civilized nations. Even now our national character needs vindication. It must be vindicated, and will be, by all righteous men. The United States, having demanded reparation from Spain, not only for recent outrages committed by her agents, but for all that have heretofore been committed. Backed by two powerful allies—England and France—Spain will undoubtedly refuse to comply with the demands of our Minister, the result of which will be declaration of war, a severe chastisement of the Spaniards, and our acquisition of the island of Cuba. In spite of the facts, and in full fulfillment of a duty incumbent upon us as Americans, we design to organize a regiment of infantry, (ten companies), and to offer the services of the same to the President, to be used in the anticipated war. In fulfillment of our object we respectfully solicit gentlemen who think as we do—those who served in the war with Mexico preferred—to organize companies of eighty men each. Those who feel disposed to do so, by all means, either of the undersigned, through the Post Office, will receive what further information they may desire.

A. FARNSWORTH.

Brevet Major New York Volunteers.

G. BOLIVAR HALL.

Brevet Major N. Y. Volunteers, 324 Broadway.

We only give this as evidence of the excited state of public feeling upon the question of a war. The Herald says over two hundred thousand men could be raised in six weeks to carry on a war with Spain, and a hundred first class vessels fitted out to serve the purpose of a navy and transports. With such an armament, it would not need much time to drive her most Catholic Majesty to the wall. This feeling coupled with the fool-hardiness of Spain in continued insults, and refusal to make ample reparations for outrages, looks indeed ominous of strife. Her character is so well known that we have scarcely a doubt but that she will persist in the course she has heretofore pursued. Her pride will not permit her to retreat, while her vain-glory leads her to think she could cope successfully with us. She has strengthened the forces upon this island of Cuba until she thinks it perfectly safe from any force the United States might send there. Since the last attack of the filibusters the troops on that island have been increased to upwards of 20,000 men, and, we believe, all armed with Minié Rifles instead of the old rusty, flat-shoot muskets, such as they had in the days of Lopez. Their fortifications have also been vastly improved and strengthened, and they therefore feel comparatively safe.

These are some of the reasons why we think there is something in the signs of the times that indicates trouble and bloodshed near home, if not at home.

What the consequences might be in the event of a war with Spain, would be hard to conjecture. There are so many speculations about it in regard to the action of England and France, in such a case, that no one could even guess what would be the end. Some seem to think that those two nations are bound to interfere in order to prevent Cuba from falling into our hands. To this we might answer that however much they might wish to prevent it, they would be unable to do so, from the fact that they will have as much fighting to do in Europe as they can well sustain. The late bombardment of Olegia by the British fleet under Admiral Dundas was a complete failure, and goes to show that there is no certainty as to the end of the contest in Europe. That town is the great commercial emporium of the South of Russia, and if in a ten-hour attack by sea and land with a strong force, England could only effect the destruction of one battery of four guns, and the knocking down of a few houses, it looks very like that she will not be in a condition to interfere with any matters pertaining to the Western World. Others, again, seem to think that we must inevitably be drawn into a war with England and France, because the blockading of certain Russian ports will have the effect of leading to difficulties between us and them on the account of stopping our commerce with those ports. They seem to think also, that England, will, after while, claim the right of searching our vessels to ascertain whether or not they contain aid and comfort for the Russians. This they know we would not submit to, and hence they infer a war between us and them.

Be these speculations true or false, it makes but little difference in the question of our straight

line of duty as regards Spain. All that we ask, is to know that we are right; and though the balance of the world might say we were wrong, it would still be our duty to fight it out to the death.

It would seem strange to see the United States, after the unmistakable sympathies she has expressed for the cause of Turkey, take sides with Russia against France and England and herself, and yet such seems to be now the tendency of things. Between the known hostility of England and France to our acquisition of Cuba, and the strong probability of a war between us and Spain, and the consequent annexation of that island to our dominions, and England's predisposition to claim the right of search and to violate neutrality laws, we can scarcely discover how we are to avoid a war, and prevent an alliance with the Autocrat of Russia.

ANOTHER MURDER.—We hear various accounts of the horrible murder, perpetrated near Lawrenceburg in Anderson county, of Mrs. McBrayer, wife of Jas. McBrayer, Esq., and daughter of Thos. Bond of this place. It seems, from a summary of the reports, that, some time between nine and eleven o'clock night before last, after Mrs. McBrayer had retired to rest, a man entered her room with an axe, and approaching the bed passed his hand over her face, in order to be sure of the right one, which awoke her. Being satisfied that it was her, he commenced cutting with his axe, first striking her breast and arms in many places, he then with several strokes severed one of her legs entirely off. Mr. McBrayer being awakened by the noise, reached out his hand to protect his wife and received a blow cutting his hand two. The infuriated fiend thinking he had killed her, commenced striking about at random over the bed, with the hellish intention to kill their youngest child, who was in bed with them, but not finding him, he went to the lounge in the room where slept their other child, and aiming a blow at its head, but only cut the back of its neck. He then went out leaving the bloody axe at the door. Mrs. McBrayer had life enough left to tell who, as well as she could see, in the darkness, had committed the horrible deed. From her statement her husband has been arrested and put in jail to await trial. If these representations are correct it is one of the most brutal murders that has ever fallen to our lot to record.

MR. KEITT'S ELOQUENT EULOGY ON MR. CALHOUN.—The Portsmouth, Va., Daily Globe reproduces an extract from the late speech of the Hon. L. M. Keitt upon the character and public services of Mr. Calhoun, which deserves to be circulated as one of the first specimens of oratory to which the debates of the present Congress has given rise. The Globe prefaces the extract with the following high complimentary remarks:

"Beautiful extracts from one of two speeches Mr. Keitt has made, have gone the rounds of the press. The following, which has scarcely ever been surpassed on the same floor for the eloquence of the eulogy and the beauty of the simile, is one of the several single passages which have rendered his title to the distinction of 'orator' valid and legitimate."

"Sir, the history of Mr. Calhoun for forty years, is largely identified with the history of the Union. Splendid as was his intellect—glorious as were his deeds—his moral purity beautified his character like the bow seen in the clouds. No indiscretion ever marked his course. Win or fail, he ever marched directly to his object, armed with their way to the pinnacle of power by untiring windings, as the serpent climbs upwards by sinuous folds, yet leaving behind, through bush or bramble, a track of slime to mark its course. He stopped upon the summit as stoops the eagle from his lofty companionship with the sun. Never did criminal ambition seduce him from the duty of a patriot. He had traveled around the circle of human honors, and won each prize, save one—and that, too, as in his grasp—when he turned aside from the proud pathway of ambition to pick up, all torn and sullied, the Constitution of his country. Exhausted and broken by life-long public service, he came here, while thick clouds were gathering in our sky, to shield the Union from outrage, and spend his last breath in the struggle for constitutional right. He came here, stripped of mortal ambition, to utter his words of prophetic provision, and then—the eagle worn upon his lips—to die in venerated hall, with his locks around the pillars of the Constitution, breathing a farewell prayer for its honor and integrity."

A letter from Constantinople says: "The day before yesterday, the Arabia, a steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, arrived here from England with a cargo of all kinds of useful things, mostly destined for the British Hospital at Thessalon. Amongst others, there are seen hundred wooden legs!"

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—A correspondent of the Syracuse Standard, writing from Rochester, speaks of the discovery of a new motive power, which is to dispense with the present mode of steam propulsion, and is a great improvement upon all former discoveries. He says:

"It consists in the use of bisulphate of carbon, as a motive power. An engine has been constructed which works like a steam engine. The expansive force of the material, as every chemist knows, is many times greater than steam, while at the same time it requires a much less degree of heat to vaporize it. I will give you the result of an experiment with a minute steam engine. It requires the constant use of eight spirit lamps to generate heat enough for water to cause it to make one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. Withdraw two of the lamps and all motion will cease. Withdraw two of the lamps, leave them away twenty minutes, then apply the bisulphate of carbon, and there was heat enough remaining to propel the engine at the rate of one thousand times a minute. And this will apply on a large scale just as well. The substance being so easily evaporated, heat from twenty to one hundred and sixty degrees is found sufficient for all purposes; hence there is no danger of explosions, as with steam. It is confidently believed that this new motive power is destined to supersede the use of steam. The inventor has applied for letters patent."

A LARGE PRIZE OFFERED.—The United States Department of States has published a letter from that indefatigable Frenchman, Mr. Vatinet, addressed to John Y. Mason, which the latter gentleman transmitted to Secretary Marcy, accompanied with a letter from himself. Mr. Vatinet offers by his will \$100,000 to any person who discovers the means of curing Asiatic cholera or of the cause of the pestilence. To give publicity to the fact, the publication has been made. The power of awarding the prize has been conferred on the Institute of France, and the interest of it until it has been awarded, is to constitute an annual prize, to be given to those who advance the knowledge of the cause of cholera and its remedy.

A newspaper is the life-preserver that rescues many who would otherwise sink into oblivion.

For the Yeoman.

Mr. Editor:—

It seems necessary for me to write a few lines, in answer to the card of some half dozen gentlemen contained in the Commonwealth of Friday.

Those certificates to my competitor's regularity, in their eagerness to annex him to the regular ticket, fall into several orders of fact—for instance, they speak of "a full district meeting," as if there was in fact such a meeting. I say there was no such meeting, in pursuance of any notice, for the purpose of choosing a Constable; as well might either of the assemblages of the citizens who recently met at the Court House to discuss the Bond question, have resolved themselves into a district meeting, and proceeded to nominate a Constable. I again say, that that meeting was called as a county meeting to nominate certain county officers, and no notice was given that a district meeting would be organized.

They say Mr. King was present and took an active part in the district meeting, making no less than three nominations, viz: Mr. R. C. Steele for Sheriff, &c. &c.; true! Mr. King certainly regarded the nomination of these officers, as the legitimate object of the meeting, because notice had been given that such was the object. The only apology for terming the meeting a district meeting, was the fact that upon the organization of the county meeting, the chairman directed the delegates from each precinct of the county to separate, and ascertain the choice of each delegation for county officers, and report the same to the aggregate meeting. Were these delegations directed to choose district candidates? Did the delegation of any other precinct choose a candidate for a district office? Were they expected to make such choice? or was any notice to aspirants given that any such authority would be assumed by the delegates of this or any other precinct in the county of Franklin? No such notice was given—no such action was anticipated, the same was irregular, and the public know it, as well as those who by their candid have attempted to create a different impression. I do not deny but that the delegates from this Constable precinct, in attendance upon that county meeting, would have constituted a tolerably full district meeting, but I do deny that I had notice that they would resolve themselves into a district meeting and undertake to nominate candidates for Constable, and there is not another member of that delegation who can say that such was understood to have been a part of their legitimate object.

I am seeking no disorganization of the whig party, and wish no notoriety as a filibustering independent, but I am contending for a clear and manifest privilege, at war with no article of party regulation recognized by justice and fair dealing. To exemplify this, I stand ready to submit my claims to a meeting of the people of the District, called for that purpose, and in the event of the choice of my competitor, by such a meeting, I will gracefully and cheerfully bow from the arena, and be the first to huzza in animation of the spiritual and rotund friend who shall have vanquished me in a fair contest.

So my ponderous regular, will you meet your slender friend thus, or will you leave the issue for the decision of our masters, the sovereign people at the polls in August? I am agreed to any test of the people's wish in the premises, for I am inclined to the opinion, after consulting with my most acute and learned friends, that in any event, the stars would still gird the heavens, the sun would rise and set as now, and no great and mighty convulsion would materially change the aspect of European affairs, or capsize the Eagle of American liberty in her dizzy cyrcle in the heavens. There! that ought to brighten you into some arrangement.

R. H. KING.

SMOKING AND CANCER.—A paragraph having recently appeared in several papers that "there are ten or twelve frightful cases of lip, tongue and face cancer, in the London hospitals, from excessive smoking," a physician comments upon it in the Buffalo Express as follows:

Not exactly from smoking, certainly not from any effect of the tobacco smoke smoked, simply because no quantity of tobacco smoked to any part of the human skin or mucous membrane, for any length of time, ever did or can cause a "cancer," whether any such alleged "cancer," be genuine Carcinoma, or simple Scirrhus. Many cases of cancer of lip have occurred, and do frequently occur, from the constant pressure of a tobacco-pipe, which, by long use, especially predisposed to carcinoma, or scirrhus affections, what at first appears to be a mere harmless callousity, but gradually becomes a more and more malignant cancer. From the same cause, the tongue, by long contact with the end of a pipe, may be in like manner subject to the same malady. It is the pipe, not the tobacco, that does the mischief. Any other material pressure, in the same form, upon any similar sensitive surface of the human body, would produce the same or like results.

SICK HEADACHE.—The following cure for sick headache was furnished to the Boston Medical Journal, by Dr. N. S. Folsom, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

Take any number of drops of Croton Oil, mix them with four or molasses, and make as many pills as the drops of oil used. When the patient feels the sick headache coming on, one half of a pill is to be taken every hour or molasses, continuing in like consistency, until it is as a callousity. If this taken, each attack will be less severe, and in some cases a few doses effect a cure. He seems to think the Croton Oil acts in three ways: 1. By increasing the secretions of the stomach and bowels; and 2, by acting as a counter irritant to the brain.

The disturbed and belligerent state of affairs in Europe, has to all appearances, as we learn from our various exchanges, a favorable influence on the influx of Americans. The New York Herald says:

"The number of departures of tourists from New York this season, promises to be greater than ever. The three steamers which sailed last week carried over four hundred and eighty-one passengers. The English steamer Asia, last one hundred and eighty-five; the Collins steamer Arctic, had two hundred and three; and the Union, which sailed on Saturday for Havre, had ninety. It seems probable that there will be more Americans in Europe during this summer than ever before, and that United Europeans will flock here in corresponding crowds."

Tearing down show bills is attended with a heavy penalty in New York as a person was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for three months for maliciously obliterating the show bills of a Broadway Theatre.

PARLOR VISITOR.—The fifth number of this monthly (for May) is before us, and is still more interesting than the last, in fact it has increased in interest, every issue since its commencement. It is a beautiful book, and its title tells truly its business. It is published at Nashville, Tenn., at the low price of one dollar per year.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.—A loud and long howl is raised in various quarters over Mr. Steele's proposition that, in view of the threatening state of our relations with Spain, Congress should empower the President to suspend our neutrality laws during the recess of Congress, should an emergency arise requiring prompt action. If, say the objectors, an occasion has arisen, or should arise requiring the occupation of Cuba, let it be done in a fair open, bold way. Let us declare war, at once, against Spain, and avoid the disgrace of becoming a nation of filibusters. Fine, very fine words. We like them well; but it happens that those who use them, would exclude the speaker of the invective if the "fair, open bold way" should be proposed or adopted. Their courage stands below zero, and Lord Aberdeen did not show a greater reluctance to sanction war with his good friend the Emperor of Russia, than would these worldly-vulgar anti-filibusters to approve a declaration of war against Spain, although she rejected all our reasonable demands and heaped new insults upon our flag.

For our own part, we prefer the boldest measures, when bold measures are necessary. But this opinion does not make us opposed to a suspension of our neutrality laws under circumstances fully justifying the act. Indeed, we have heretofore contended, and still hold to the opinion that our neutrality laws are inconsistent with the constitutional freedom of action to which American citizens are entitled, and should have been repealed long since. It is clearly the duty of this Government to prevent its citizens, or subjects of other countries, carrying on hostile operations, from American territory, against the territories of Powers with whom we are at peace, but the laws for this purpose should not be so constructed as to make it a crime for American citizens to volunteer assistance to a people struggling for liberty. The evil of our present neutrality laws consists in their not making any distinction between the meritorious volunteer in the cause of freedom, and the unscrupulous adventurer who seeks to recruit forces here to overturn a friendly Government. The sympathies of our people can never be restrained by such laws, and, on the other hand, they can never be excited on behalf of a bad cause, the necessity for neutrality laws is a very urgent one. America will be true to her history and to the principles of the Revolution, and if Congress enacts laws inconsistent therewith, they will be disregarded, as they have been in one or two notable instances.

Disregard of the Neutrality Laws has had an important share in extending the boundaries of the Republic to the Pacific. The independence of Texas opened the way to the acquisition of California, now pouring her wealth into the older States, and extending our commerce to the most distant shores of Asia. The people pushed onward heedless of the croakings and curses of the frightened "old girls," who now share in the rich rewards of the courageous enterprise of the people. Ten years hence, a ter the people have brought Cuba into the Union, and her industrial and commercial resources have added immensely to the wealth and power of the Republic, among the greatest gainers by the acquisition will be the very men who now denounce every person that advocates the measure. They are the jacks who follow in the path of the lion-hearted people.

As to the policy of giving the President a discretionary power to suspend the Neutrality Laws as regards Spain, there may be an honest difference of opinion; but it is to be borne in mind that the National Government is not well prepared to enter immediately upon a war, should it be necessary, without the voluntary assistance of the people. It is neither dishonorable nor disgraceful to ask this assistance, since Americans are not selfish or subjects who cannot be permitted to act otherwise than under the rigid discipline of their masters. Unless the cause is one to justify the people in rallying to the service of the Republic, the suspension of the Neutrality Laws would have a particle of effect.

We have better opinion of the American people than to suppose they are only restrained by a rusty old law from making a descent upon Cuba and driving the Spaniards out of the island. They will act when the case clearly justifies them, but they will not act as if they were a set of imprisoned dunces left loose to perform an ignoble work.—N. Y. Sun.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce R. H. KING as a candidate for Constable in the Franklin district, at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT A. BEAUMONT, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county.

We are authorized to announce COL. JAMES MAXWELL as a candidate for Police Judge of the city of Frankfort, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce R. C. STEELE as a candidate for the Sheriffship of this county.

We are authorized to announce A. CROCKETT as a candidate for Sheriff at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce B. F. FORD as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the August election next.

We are authorized to announce J. J. SMITH as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce W. F. GRANT as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce W. N. PATTIN, a candidate for Assessor of Franklin County, at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce A. G. ROBERTS, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Franklin county, at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL PHILLIPS, as a candidate for the office of Jailor, in Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce HARRY B. LYNCH, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. H. TOLSON as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce PERCY JETT as a candidate for Assessor in the county of Franklin, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce H. INNS MORRIS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county at the election in August next.

We are authorized to announce R. T. COLMAN as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the election in August next.

LEWIS B. FESWICK will be supported by many friends for the office of County Jailor for Franklin county, and we are authorized to announce him as a candidate for the office.

OWEN COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. BALLARD as a candidate for Sheriff of Owen county at the next August election.

COURT OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to announce HENRY J. STRICKS as a candidate for the office of Appellate Judge, in the 4th Appellate District, at the next election.

RAILROAD INCIDENT.—A day or two since we were riding in the cars on the Chesapeake Railroad, and the train stopped at a station. A lady (Miss) sitting in the car was seen to be flying, the whistle was sounded, and the brakes were put down, the train stopped, a man was seen to jump on the car, he was met by a pretty lady woman at the car, apparently in waiting time, immediately imprinted a kiss on each other's lips with a smack which reverberated through the car the man jumped off, and away went the train, and that was all the business transacted at the station. Now who was that conductor, ain't accommodating? We bespeak for him a service of plate from the ladies upon that road, and that without delay.—Worcester, (Mass.) Transcript.

Capt. FRANK KANE, of the L. & F. R. R., one of the clearest gentlemen in the nation, is a counterpart of that conductor. We don't know that he has exactly stopped his train to let one of his lady passengers be kissed, for we think more than likely he would prefer to act as proxy on such interesting occasions, and do the kissing himself, but we have seen his gallantry tested more than once. The other day he stopped his train at a way station not down on his programme, solely to oblige a lady passenger. We thought at the time it was as little as she could do to offer him a kiss for his consideration, but she didn't.—Lou. Courier.

Gen. Leslie Combs has been elected President of the Lexington and Danville Railroad, in place of J. S. Hopkins, resigned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAKEN NOTICE.

Since the fire I have secured a good business house on Market Street under the Odd Fellows Hall, and am prepared to wait on my regular customers, and all those who may favor me with their patronage, and will offer bargains as usual.

I. P. BLACKWELL.

May 6, 1854.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

Firemen, and especially the Ladies who assisted in saving our goods from the late fire, we return our most grateful thanks.

EVANS & CO.

May 9, 1854.

EVANS & CO.

Having located in the house formerly occupied by G. W. Watson, on Main street, will be pleased to wait on all who may give them a call. In some goods we can offer great inducements. Call and examine for yourselves.

EVANS & CO.

May 9, 1854.

CIRCULAR.

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

PUBLIC ACTS OF KENTUCKY.

We have published the Public Acts passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, including the Criminal Code and the amendments to the Civil Code and Revised Statutes, and will send them, by mail, to the order of any person who may wish a copy—see pay the postage—at the following prices, viz:

A copy, with paper covers, \$1.00

A copy, bound in law binding, 1.50

Remittances can be made by mail at our risk—the old cents in postage stamps.

May 9, 1854.

A. G. HODGES & CO.,

Frankfort, Ky.

N. B. The Civil and Criminal Codes with the forms prepared by the Commissioners for each, published in a single volume, containing about 200 pages, bound in best law binding, will be ready for delivery about the first of July next. Price \$3.00.

As a SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Serravallo's Mixture stands preeminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleaning the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmlessness, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most sceptical of its benefits.

See advertisement in another column.

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements, statements which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this agreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lead ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words, as strictly true, with abundant reason to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and his Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral.—Providence Mirror, R. I.—1-w.

Certain Cures for Scorbute Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases, Bad Legs, Ulcers and Sores.—It is an undisputed fact that Holloway's Ointment is the only one which is in its effect infallible. Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have despaired of relieving, immediately yield to its curative powers, and when used in accordance with the principal directions which accompany each pot, with Holloway's Pills, the two combined thoroughly eradicate the most pestilential diseases, and leave the sufferer without a blemish.

MILLINERY.

MRS. MARGARET HERENSMITH.

At her old stand on Main street, next to Evans & Co's, boot store, is now ready to receive her customers. STOCK

OF MILLINERY, consisting of the best quality of choice French, and American Bonnets. A large stock of elegant Paris Ribbons, of the latest pattern, a full supply of French Flowers of the finest quality, and trims to match; Braids, Wreaths, Flowers and Head Dresses, Bonnets made to order. Bleaching done at the shortest notice.

The attention of the ladies is invited to the stock, with assurance that all articles will be sold at reasonable prices.

May 20, 1854.

DAVID A. TRUAX

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS

AND

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

At the sale of Hallet, Jones & Co's, Music Store, on Main street, next to Evans & Co's, boot store, is now ready to receive her customers. STOCK

OF MILLINERY, consisting of the best quality of choice French, and American Bonnets. A large stock of elegant Paris Ribbons, of the latest pattern, a full supply of French Flowers of the finest quality, and trims to match; Braids, Wreaths, Flowers and Head Dresses, Bonnets made to order. Bleaching done at the shortest notice.

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